CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 9, 1848.

several States, and by cities, corporations, and individuals. The amounts thus issued, and thus in danger of being injured by our uttering paper to enter into competition for the money of the capitalists, are very large and very important. The bonds of the States call for, it is supposed, near \$180,000,000; the bonds of cities, of counties, and of villages, represent at least an equal sum; the bonds of railroads and canals—of turnpikes and bridges, probably equal \$200,000,000; and the bonds and other evidences of debt (other than those circulating as money) uttered by the banks, by manufacturing, mercantile, mechanical, and other legal corporations, probably exceed the last-named sum. The amount of bonds, notes, and other evidences of debt, issued by private individuals throughout our widely extended country, of course cannot be known. It is difficult to form a rational conjecture as to the amount. We only know that the gross sum must, from the adventurous character of our people, be prodigious. I have seen the assessed value of the real and personal property of the United States stated at four thousand millions of dollars. If this statement is correct (and I know not what, if any, reliance is to be placed upon it,) the real value of the real and personal property owned by the individuals composing our nation is three times greater, at the least; for we all know how low property is estimated, and how large a proportion escapes assessment altogether. It is also stated, that the daily-payments at the counters of banks, insurance and trust companies, and brokers, in the city of New York, equal about \$1,000,000. Reasoning from these items, it would seem safe to assume that the various evidences of debt, in all forms, uttered by individuals, will amoun to one thousand millions of dollars. This, including those issued by the nation, States, cities, counties willages, railroads, canals, banks, other corporations, and individuals, would form an aggregate of evidences of indebtelness of two thousand millions of dollars,

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	1815				- 1	£1,200,00	0.000
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	1547, 2	bout				2,400,00	0,000"
millions	of dolla	rs, (\$)	2,00 is	00,00	0,000) The v	e thousand alue of real e nett renta

SEMI-WREELY, (published tri-weekly during the session of Congress) 6 00	VOLUME III. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 23	proportioned to the above annual rates. A postmaster's certificate of remittance in payment for subscriptions or advertisements will be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any specie paying bank will be received.
Clubs will be furnished as follows: Five copies of the DAILY, for - 40 00 Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY, 25 00 Ten copies of the " 35 00 Five copies of the WEEKLY, 5 00 Two copies of the WEEKLY, 5 00 Two copies of the " 15 00	CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 9, 1848.	notes of any specie paying bank will be received. POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents, and, by sending us vive DAILY subscribers, with \$30 enclosed; or five SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with \$30 enclosed; or five WEEKLY subscribers, with \$40 enclosed; or five WEEKLY subscribers, with \$10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, gratis. (F) The Compressional Registra will be furnished them on the same terms.
CONGRESSIONAL.	rates, are we not justly, and in verity, responsible to our and but little frequented landings, it becomes the duty light-houses; and greatly assisted to defray the expenses of the State and the city governments. But, it may be said, increased taxation will also distress leave to the several States, or to resident citizens, the	ns why States. Buffalo But laws should are not use the reals of universal
In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1848—On the loan bill.	the market be the amount of the formand when the market that to emberge the form towns and the partment which shows that in 57 years. \$55,000 have harbor, without calling for help from towns an	resulture; and agriculture cannot flourish unasided by its own commerce: they are necessary the one to the other distinctions.
Mr. LIGON addressed the committee as follows: Mr. Charman: This bill, to provide means to supply a deficiency in the treasury during the present year, will,	of the various properties possessed by the people of Eng. people with a burden not legitimately their own. If, been expended by the United States upon the harbor of similarly situated. If the people of Bullalo are land, if every species of taxation were totally abrogated, upon this day, citizens residing upon the beautiful Baltimore! Not a thousand a year for a port from which suitably improve their harbor, the rightfulness of	calling ing trader must contribute to the improvement of the
	Taxation is not only an evil, but it is a great and a constantly increasing evil in this country. But is it not bet the majestic Lake Superior, and others upon the banks of the majestic Lake Superior, and others still upon the pay at least a part of the extra expenses we are now incurring, by calling upon all of the people to contribute their provata share, than to create a national debt tribute their provata share, than to create a national debt mand of this bedy an appropriation to construct for their of a cumbrous character? and especially if that debt has	
not likely to meet opposition, except as to the form which it should take, I shall embrace this opportunity to submit	to be created suchenly, and at the risk of disturbing the business relations, and of lessening the values of the eyes of the people of this country in be known—the future cannot be. It is false in fact, it is false in	town. If ships, and ship accommodations, are ne essary
message of the President, which, as yet, has not been disposed of; and, 2d, by bills reported by the Committee	We are in the midst of a war, from which I am control will be used to the American people will in this country? But, if those citizens, thus far removed to the representatives of the American people will in this country? But, if those citizens, thus far removed to the rested in the improvement of	ges, and necessary and indispensable channels through which to nesota; obtain those products, from which the merchant makes
the subject of the improvements of rivers and harbors at the expense of the federal government.	the conclusion that peace would be the greatest boon in the the part of the conclusion that peace would be the greatest boon in the the part of the money expended on important the conclusion that peace would be the greatest boon in the part of the money expended on important the conclusion that peace would be the greatest boon in the peace would be the peace would be the peace would be the peace would be peaced to the treatment and the peace would be the peace would be the peace wo	ment to ent as the other; neither can "get gain" without the aid bridges, of the other.
increase the public debt and the public taxes to support the army and navy, now employed on foreign service, it is my firm purpose not to be accessary to any movement	t spect than love, more admiration than gratitude. What, cheap, and property unsaleable but at depreciated rates, lars would have been expended at Battimore. Now, sir, instead of having \$625,000 expended in our buffalo harbor, is to commit an our buffalo harbor.	mprove for the common defence against foreign and domestic nich no violence, to secure the blessings of liberty, and to form a or in the more perfect union.—I say if this government, forgetful
not indispensibly necessary to sustain the national honor.	ple? Is it not, clearly, to vote appropriations, which, if judiciously applied, will be most likely to insure us that pence which Mexico would fain withhold? And in obtaining the means to meet such suitable appropriations, or all of the constitution does thus order us to make such expending moneys will not suit Baltimore, be in bowever well it may work elsewhere. For of the \$10, the burden by laying a small duty upon the tonnage that uses of the burden by laying a small duty upon the tonnage that uses of the burden by laying a small duty upon the tonnage that uses of the burden by laying a small duty upon the tonnage that uses of the burden by laying a small duty upon the should be infinitely better for us to make our own im-	it. Let i not improvements that exctan should be general and not
No general bill, exclusively providing for the improve- ment of navigable rivers and of lake, gulf, and ocean	market, and as large a share from the property of the adversity, at all hazards, and in defiance of all the max provements; though I can easily understand vary persons those who obtain the benefits nowing from them country, by taxes equally diffused, and thus create as small import to country, by taxes equally diffused, and thus create as small important to the country of the country, by taxes equally diffused, and thus create as small important to the country of the	on tell; abiding principles of even-handed justice, all ports should
the United States during the last seven years. But few laws of that kind have been enacted by this government	wishes of the people seem to demand? Neither side of borrow money, in time of war, to clear out rivers, con-of my constituents, should entertain a different opinion, which travel on it. So, also, let harbors be impreted by this hall advocates an inglorious withdrawal of our struct harbors, build roads, dig canals, drain swamps, and most that it is to our interest to pay \$625,000 in order moneys collected from those who do, and not from the control of t	oved by of government bounty. As the dew of Heaven, so should me those the justice of the government of man, fall alike and equal-
	s lation of a large debt. Gentlemen of the opposition—if ought to abstain from these things, if the doing of them one back! I correctly understand their position—are willing to raise a larger revenue, and thus lessen the amount of debt ruinous to many of the interests of the citizens; for all which will otherwise be rolled up, if we will adopt their good governments were instituted for the good of the more, in order, among other things, "to insure domestic law to improve the harbors of their neighbor	
nal improvements." Be this as it may, however, the bills soon to be under consideration, and upon which, in	methods of increasing the tases. Such being the state of things, I do not despair of seeing some measure adopted that will enable the administration to push this war vigororously forward to an early and a glorious conclusion. Would not such compulsion be manifest injustice against foreign aggression. These duties have been that will enable the administration to push this war vigororously forward to an early and a glorious conclusion. I cannot vote, in time of war, to borrow money to enable the common defence. But, it may be said, if suffalo, general and singular, should tranquillity," and "to provide for the common defence against foreign aggression. These duties have been satisfactorily performed—at least to an extent as great land their acts, general and singular, should tranquillity," and "to provide for the common defence" against foreign aggression. These duties have been satisfactorily performed—at least to an extent as great land their acts, general and singular, should tranquillity," and "to provide for the common defence" against foreign aggression. These duties have been satisfactorily performed—at least to an extent as great land their acts, general and singular, should tranquillity," and "to provide for the common defence" against foreign aggression. But, it may be said, if suffalo against foreign aggression. I cannot vote, in time of war, to borrow money to enable the common defence. But, it may be said, if suffalo against foreign aggression. I cannot vote, in time of war, to borrow money to enable the common defence.	h Lake greatest or of the humblest of my fellow-citizens.
act, devolves upon the members of this House, each for himself, the duty of examining this great question of in- ternal improvements by the general government; and this	r by means so wisely obtained as to leave the commerce gage in a general system of internal improvements. I intrusted with duties so difficult and extensive. Our railroad which the vermonters are building go and business of our beloved country nearly unaffected by cannot vote to borrow money, to be expended to please a flag has been nobly upheld in the face of all nations, unstead of passing through the Eric canal, so the demands for such large sums of money. For these few towns, when, by so doing, I know that I am placing der all the varied circumstances that have arisen in an to the city of New York. This is possible; in fa	to Bos- the supply of money to carry on works of internal im- its way provement, may they not demand, in terms that justice act, un- cannot deny, that those taxes shall be disbursed upon
propriety of voting for or against the policy of resuscitating those internal improvement measures which obtained for a time, but were abandoned a few years ago, in coase-	on ble ends I esteem it our duty dingently to labor; and, all the property of all the citizens of this great country in ground and the property of all the citizens of this great country in ground and the general welfare substantively many should not be made to depend upon the schemes and the schemes and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cure and easy of access, as we have made Baltimo bor; and unless the Eric and Hudson canal is not perfectly insured, and the general welfare substantively cu	re har- bit also The system proposed, to be just, must be universal— that a must be co-extensive with the vast territory we inhabit.
nower: has Congress the constitutional nower to grant	1 I flooral debt. but to visit us with present financial calami. But, in the next place, if we were not engaged in War— that and classes.	States court justice to all sections of this vast country, lavorus
the money asked for, for the object specified? All ac- knowledge that while Congress has the physical power to vote for or against a bill, irrespective of any and of all	ties, by reason of the difficulty of sparing from business if we were not in the money market, forcing weaker par- circles such large sums of money, it is gravely proposed— ties to pay higher rates of interest in consequence of our complain, but much to incite our pride and heighten our all the people of the United States be taxed to land bills to that effect have already been introduced, unwelcome intrusion—has not the past legislative action, when we contemplate the glorious achieve the reverse, rather. For, why all the people of the United States be taxed to satisfaction, when we contemplate the glorious achieve the reverse, rather. For, why all the people of the United States be taxed to ments of our government. The industrial pursuits, com-	should ism to none! enable Soston" THE National Birth-Night Ball will be held at
vote for certain measures in accordance to the express commands of the constitution; and there are certain other	s standing committees of this House—to revive, formally to der the adoption of such a system an act of injustice to pared with those of other nations, are inconsucrably. New York is in danger of being diminished by the great of being diminished by the great of Boston—if its canal revenues are in danger of the permission of the House stem is a support of culture is in a far more favorable condition than that of ing diminished from the same cause—I can see on	casion Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Madison,
moral right to vote. The question of constitutional right, presented by these	the government will in no way sanction it; and if it ob- tains, it can do so only by a two-thirds vote. It must, proved, or wholly created, at the expense of the treasury the harbors of the several cities of the United States.	MANAGERS. Hon. George M. Dallas,
adorned our country. Yet, notwithstanding the ability	been complete; to others, partial. But the greater num-for neglect of duty, as an index perceive. So deeply let to raise means with which to asset New York to to raise means with which to asset New York to the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of the subjects of government attention. It is not only as a state of the subjects of the subject of the subjects of the subject of the subject of the subjects of the subject of the s	Hon. W. L. Marcy, Hon. Nathan Cliff of, Hon. J. W. Bradbury Me. Hon. Chester Ashley Ark.
are still entertained, not only among the people, but also among the most eminent statesmen of the times, upon the question of the constitutional power of Congress to remove	at a time when there is an actual deficiency in the treas- bave an interest therein. Baltimore is one of the most important cities of the re- pective deficiency of twenty millions more—at a time public, and has been so from the period when this gov-	y better "James Wilson S. H. "D. S. Kaulman S. S. Phelps Vt. "David S. Yulee Fla. "E. C. Cabell "W. Thompson J. "W. "W. Thompson J. "W. "W. Thompson J. "W. "W. "Thompson J. "W. "W. "W. "Thompson J. "W. "W. "W. "W. "W. "W. "W. "W. "W. "W
bors, make roads, dig canals, and to build bridges. To attempt to add anything either interesting or useful upon	our commercial and manufacturing rivals—and at a time I have obtained from the Treasury Department a state—lined by Congress—an act that conferred upon Mary- it, as it was to keep the Proposition of It when the manufacturing rivals—and at a time I have obtained from the Treasury Department a state—lined by Congress—an act that conferred upon Mary- it, as it was to keep the proposition of It when the manufacturing rivals—and at a time I have obtained from the Treasury Department a state—lined by Congress—an act that conferred upon Mary- it, as it was to keep the Treasury Department a state—lined by Congress—an act the United States. The Tartars out of China! It is a moral and physical proposition with the Tartars out of China! It is a moral and physical physi	ay Iron taly or "John M. Niles taly or "J. A. Roekwell Conn. "Jno. W. Tweedy, Wis.
the satisfaction of the country, would be held in me (fear) as inexcusable presumption. Whilst, therefore, I may be pardoned for saving that I have formed my opin	shaken to their centres, and when our own are seriously port of Baltimore from the year 1789 to 1817, both years I threatened—I say, to a system thus proposed, and at such inclusive; also a statement showing the amount of reverse to the United States to the United States. In 1789 the constitution was adopted. That instrument transferred the power of collecting revenue from the relative to the Yorkers and I am opposed to all attempts of the transferred the power of collecting revenue from the individual States to the United States. In 1789 the constitution was adopted. That instrument transferred the power of collecting revenue from the relative transferred the power of collecting revenue from the variety of the Yorkers and I am opposed to all attempts of the Yorkers and the Yarker and the Y	ek) set- " John A. Dix N. Y. Maj. W. G. Freeman J. S. T. Tallmadge Con. L. Warrington Z. Com. G. S. Skinner
tions upon this subject, not without some study and reflec- tion, I am quite sure I should not be, were I egotistical enough to repeat them here. I shall therefore leave the constitutional view of this	hausted treasury a closely-bound bundle of local interests, and to force the treasury upon an already overburdened and to force the treasury upon an already overburdened to force the treasury upon and the force the treasury upon and already overburdened to force the treasury upon and the force the treasury upon and already overburdened to force the treasury upon and the force the	d in the J. R. Ingersoll Pa. Lt. J. R. Goldsborough D. L. New J. M. Clayton Del. Wm. Brent Del. Wm. W. Sactor
question as I find it; and this the more readily, as there are other reasons of sufficient weight to determine the course of action proper to be pursued at this conjuncture	e terests. Of the 5,000 towns and villages situated upon navigable waters, probably not forty can be gratified with e an appropriation to improve their harbors, under the wildest scheme that two-thirds of the members of Conjugates and again from time to time until 1843, in debt, and are heavily taxed: the reserve into the treasure of the form of of th	ve not. "Jas. A. Pearce Md. Gen. A. Henderson Zommerm em em Robt, McLane deeply "R. M. T. Hunter Va. Col. J. J. Abert 2 5
found, in part, in the circumstances in which we find our	timore. It is thus seen that the harbor of Baltimore has been expense, and that of the other has received by	s com- its own it its own it little "A. P. Butler I. E. Holones S. C. Wm. A. Bradley "A. P. Butler Wm. A. Bradley
injustice towards many millions of people, of which these bills would be the occasion should they be passed	h shall be enabled to boast of having obtained appropriations from the March, 1789, to 31st Dec., 1791 to 31st Dec., 1791 54,899,473 09 to 31st Dec., 1792 54,899,473 09 stances, what could be more unjust to those two disconsistences, which is the disconsistence of the unjust to those two disconsistences, which is the disconsistence of the unjust to those two disconsistences, which is the disconsistence of the unjust to those two disconsistences, which is the disconsistence of the unjust to those two disconsistences.	States T. Buller King Ga. Thomas Munroe Mathew F. Maury Vork John Gayle (A.a. Walter Leno, 2 a
what the estimated variety into the transmitt dummer the	st the interests of the people of every State seem to be en-	the in- '' Henry John on La. Thomas Ritchie '' Isane E. Morse La. Benj Ogle Tayloe
coming year may be stated at \$35,100,000. Gentlement upon the other side of the hall think this estimate a large one—so do I; but still it is the official one, and it was the official one, and it was the official one, and it was the official one, and of the control of the con	ongress, under circumstances calculated to induce a be- in congres	larger, J. D. Cummins Confo. John W. Maury Linger, J. J. Crittenden Ky. W. W. Corcoran McChrocek Young ye-are H. L. Turney L. S. L. Goaverneur
vey of the sources of revenue. The Secretary also tells us that our expenses during this year will be \$15,730,000 greater than our income; and, during the next year, our	s on a general system of internal improvements, as well as to wage a war with Mexico, general financial embarrass- 1804 11,093,665 33 11,093,665 33 11,093,665 33 12,936,437 04 12,336,693 17 Congress to improve our harbor at the expense of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitting to taxation to a frozen transfer of the piling up debts, and submitted transfer of the piling up debts, and t	rightful "Wash, Barrow Carnel James M Carnele er dis "E. A. Hannegan Ind. "R. W. Tuo upson Ind. Sunnel Humes Porter William May
and on that day, notwithstanding the large loans made	1807 15.845.521 61 16.845.521 61 16.845.525 161 16.	truggle. D. R. Atchison Leiphia, Willard P. Hall John P. Wolf D. Barton Key
ury will, it is estimated by the Secretary, be \$15,730,000 Many gentlemen, it may not be improper to remark, esti- mate the deficiency at a far larger sum.	persons horong evidences of the would not be darlaged in 13.33,222 73 and 13.35, for the persons horong evidences of the would not be darlaged in 13.33,222 73 and 13.35, for the persons horong evidences of the would not be darlaged in 13.33,222 73 and 13.35, for the persons horong evidences of the would not be darlaged in 13.33,222 73 and 15.35, for the persons horong evidences of the would not be darlaged in 13.33,222 73 and 15.35, for the persons horong evidences of the would not be darlaged in 13.33,222 73 and 15.35, for the persons horong evidence of the persons horong evidence	mit me ge, this BLANK Account Books,—Ledgers, day 1000s, o sa
gress, and placed in the treasury prior to the 30th of June to prevent the national credit from being dishonored How shall this large sum he obtained?—by borrowing, of	which even so slight a depression in the value of property in debt. 1816 36.306,74 88 1817 36.306,74 88 1818 2.765.993 4 to improve rival harbors in any or in all parts of the refuse of the r	shoul- Laylor (one of them unpacked to-day) a large supply of its suc- bank books of every and, size, and variety of bindings, of the best and finest quality in every respect, as well as all a neonless other qualities down to the lowest grade of price, for sale at
Borrowing creates a debt, to be paid off from the avail- of subsequent taxation. It is a draft upon the future, for the benefit of the present; and, if resorted to with an in-	s can be devised for voting to enter upon such a system. 1830 15,005,612 15 536,304 43 struggling to raise means honestly to pay those debts, and of Baltimore, who are already grievously taxed, and of Baltimore, who are already grievously taxed, 18,004,447 15 1	to con. Also, tine letter paper, ruled, at \$1.50 per ream; wrap- narbors. ong paper at 35 cents per ream; pass books at 18 cents per
tent to shift the burdens legitimately belonging to the present generation upon the shoulders of a succeeding one it is an unwarranted draft on the Treasury, of a description by the means a suitable. Present presently often prompts	candidly com are these interests with the rival ones in 1825 20.098,713 45 1,001,211 67 year, I see by a late paper, one hundred and fifty cents are placember number of 1825 23.31,331 77 1,001,211 67 year, I see by a late paper, one hundred and fifty cents are paid off our obligations as to public works, 1,002,211 67 year, I see by a late paper, one hundred and fifty cents are paid off our obligations as to a rate more nearly corresponding with	n other
governments to an acceptance of bankers' "days of grace," but does not justify an avoidance of the debt. A just debt may not, with honor, be denied, or avoided; but provision for its liquidation must be provided by him	1828 23.205.523 64 1.277.850 93 When the people of Maryland are strugging under a state in the structure of the commercial area and are also making strensistic of the commercial area and commercial area are strugging under a states: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area are strugging under a state in the structure of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area area area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of the commercial area. States: If St. Louis, and older application of	under a g their birthy Jam. 19 JAMES MITCHELL, Capter
who obtains the just and the full consideration. But besides that it is honest for us to pay our own debts, in-	or (in 1847) about the round sum of twelve thousand millions of dollars, (\$12,000,000,000). The value of real millions of dollars, (\$12,000,000,000). The value of real 1831 16,214,957 15 19,331 25 19,391 310 59 1835 19,391 310 59 1835 19,391 310 59	tes that noder a Taykina Distreets, near the General Post Office Department and the Centre Market. To a good and punctual tenant the rent will be made reasonable. For terms and
of conderen, the creation and issuance of large amounts of evidences of national indebtedness must inevitably af- fect the values of similar paper-credits put forth by the several States, and by cities, corporations, and individuals. The amounts thus issued, and thus in danger of being in-	10 1515 - £51,598,423 1837 11,169,290 39 959,562 90 duty, resolutely to oppose air schemes that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look to our gress, 1 collects by complessy tempted to do my constitution of the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look is do not constitute the first scheme that look	moved tituents ough to early de A FURNISHED parlor and three chambers, with the
jured by our uttering paper to enter into competition for the money of the capitalists, are very large and very important. The bonds of the States call for, it is sup-	Or (in 1847) about \$325,000,000 per annum. The annual taxes for a series of years have been in England as 1842 18,187,98 76 1843 1844 26,183,570 94 1844 26,183,570 9	rement. And use of a kitchen, if required, in the 1st Ward, on Ground street, between 17th and 18th streets, near the War Department. Apply to B. Jost, Restaurant.
posed, near \$180,000,000; the bonds of cities, of counties and of villages, representat least an equal sum; the bonds of railroads and canals—of tumpikes and bridges, proba-	we look at the arricultural and mechanical productions of the United States, at its manufactures and its compare them with those of England, it is manufactures and its compare them with those of England, it is	gates of RANAWAY from the subscriber on the morning of
dences of debt (other than those circulating as money uttered by the banks, by manufacturing, mercantile, me chanical, and other legal corporations, probably exceethed the company of the	merce, and compare them with those of England, it is my opinion. I may be wrong, it is true; but I think forth, we shall cease to be annoyed by their imports of the scheme proposed for our sanction. Baltimore pays into the treasury fifty-five years; in fifty public works to be improved upon the Baltimore and taxation would be necessary. This is my opinion. I may be wrong, it is true; but I think forth, we shall cease to be annoyed by their important them with those of England, it is may be wrong, it is true; but I think forth, we shall cease to be annoyed by their important them with those of England, it is may be wrong, it is true; but I think forth, we shall cease to be annoyed by their important them with those of England, it is may be wrong, it is true; but I think forth, we shall cease to be annoyed by their important them with those of the scheme proposed for our sanction. Baltimore pays into the reasury fifty-five sanction. Baltimore pays into the reasury fifty-five sanction. Baltimore pays in the reasury fifty-five sanction. Baltimore pays in fifty public works to be improved upon the Baltimore and taxation would be annoyed by their important there is not much room even for doubt upon this subject. Look to the injustice of the schemes proposed for our sanction. Baltimore pays in fifty sanction. Baltimore pays in the reasury fifty-five sanction.	ess the hy and carry in life. She had on a bright yellow and white-striped at other linsey and no bonnet, and took with her her child, between the striped of the striped o

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